

A new genus and species of Neuroptera.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Recently Dr. J. B. Smith in sending some New Jersey material, included a few forms from California. Among the latter is a specimen of a Hemerobiid belonging to a new genus and species. As I have lately revised our species of this family it is with much interest that I add this striking form to our fauna.

OLIARCES n. gen.

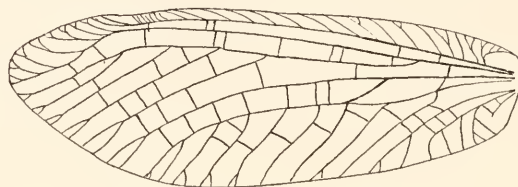
Body thick and heavy as in *Polystoechotes*, head rather small, no ocelli; antennae broken, scarcely the diameter of basal segment apart, and closer to the small eyes; pronotum about three times as broad as long, a little broader behind than in front, abdomen rather short and stout. Legs slender, tibial spurs distinct, no spines, but many hairs and bristles, apical tarsal joint as long as basal, others much shorter. Wings moderately slender; in the fore wings the radius and sub-costa do not unite near tip, although they come very close together; beyond the stigmal region the radius is bent downward and emits several forked branches from its upper side to the margin of wing; the lower branch of the median vein, soon after its origin, unites with the cubital; the latter gives off a number of branches to the margin; cross-veins quite numerous, but not in series; at costal base is a recurrent vein; the radial sector arises near base of wing, but has only four branches; the costal cross-veins are outwardly oblique. The hind wings are veined much like the fore pair, but the lower branch of the medius does not run into the cubital vein, but parallel to it, and soon forks; cross-veins hardly as numerous as in the fore pair; and radial sector with five branches.

In many respects this is similar to *Polystoechotes*, but differs at once by the subcosta not joining the radius, by the much fewer branches of the radial sector, irregular cross-veins, and in forewings by the union of lower branch of median vein to the cubital.

Oliarces clara n. sp.

Head and body dark brown, mouth and antennae paler; pronotum clothed with long dark hair; legs dull yellowish, very hairy; abdomen

pale brown beneath, darker above, very hairy, the apical joints beneath are flattened, and the last has a broad basal concave scar, this last segment in the male (at least), is about twice as broad as long, with nearly



Forewing *Ollarces clara* Banks.

parallel sides, and at each side shortly before tip is a very large, stout appendage, with a broadly rounded, incurved tip, all very hairy. Wings hyaline, venation whitish, the radius at extreme base is fuscous. Expanse 35 mm.

One specimen from Walter's Station, Calif., April; kindly sent me by Prof. J. B. Smith.

The Life History of *Euchloe ausonides* Boisd.

KARL R. COOLIDGE AND EWAL J. NEWCOMER.

Euchloe ausonides was first described by Boisduval in 1852, in the *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*. Since then it has been described and figured by Edwards, Mead, Holland, Wright, and others. It is closely allied to the European *ausonia*, and we believe the two forms will prove identical. Beutenmüller writes*, "The European species is double brooded, and as far as I can learn the larva is also different from our species." As with other North American forms of *Euchloe*, *ausonides* has usually been considered monogoneutic,† but in several cases which we observed last year, imagines have emerged in the early summer instead of hibernating in the chrysalis, thus indicating the representatives of a second brood.

Edwards‡ says of *ausonides*: "*Ausonides*, as remarked by

*Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. p. 240, 1898.

†W. H. Edwards (Can. Ent., XXIV, 109) writes: "I am told that some collectors think that *A. hyantis* is the spring form of *ausonides*. If so, it is a mistake. There is but one annual brood of *ausonides*. In different years I have had four examples come from bred pupae; all in the month of March; all typical *ausonides*."

‡Butt. N. Am. V. 2, 1874.